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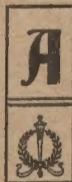
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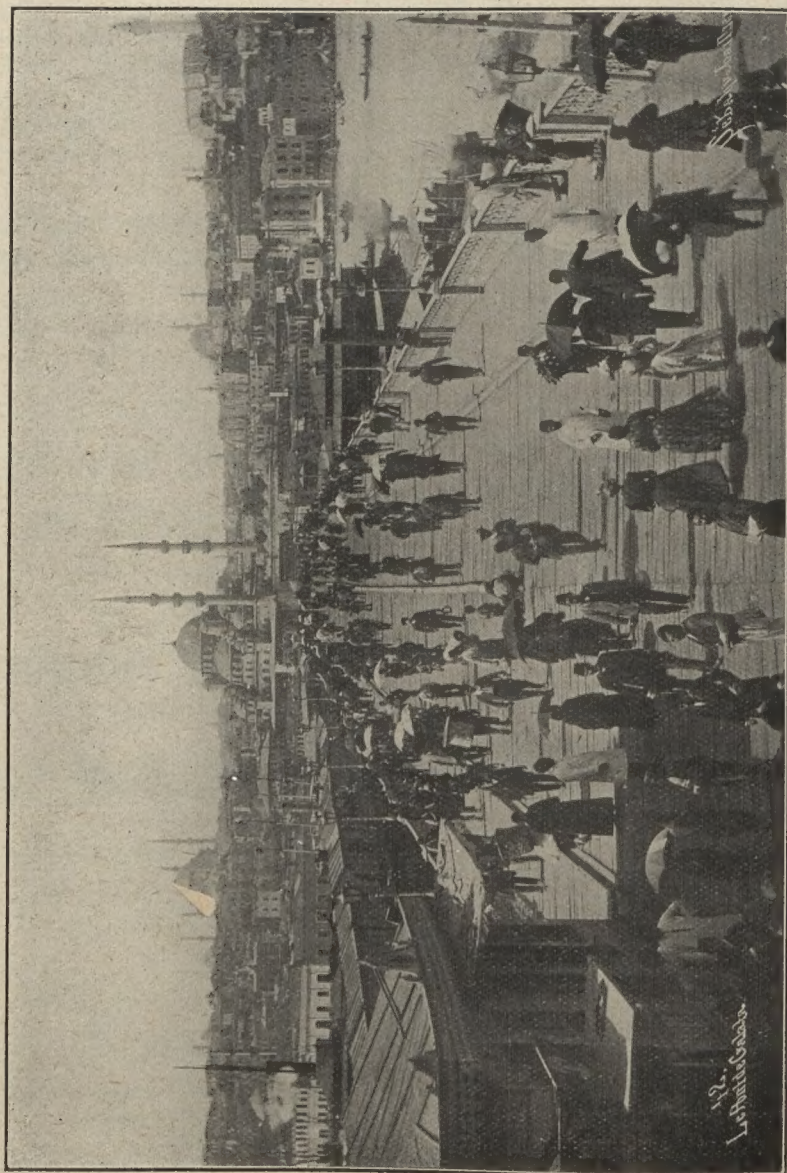
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The Last of the Caesars.

WHILE the term "Caesar" was often applied merely to the Julian line of Emperors, which properly should end with Nero, yet it came to be used as a title for any Roman emperor subsequent to the first illustrious bearer of the name. Such words as,—

"Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,
Fallen every Caesar's purple dome."

seem always to be associated with a sudden collapse of a mighty nation, hundreds of years ago. But the last of the Caesars is nearer to us than that; especially when one stands upon the battered walls in the valley of the Lycus at Constantinople, which he so vainly defended, and of which every stone is made sacred by his blood.

In 285 A.D., the Roman Empire was divided by Diocletian, who made Maximian the Augustus at Rome, while he himself ruled at Nicomedia, until, tired of the cares of office, in 304 A.D., "he laid aside the royal purple," and at the same time compelled his colleague at Rome to do so also, and retired into a suburban life at Salona in Dalmatia. This division gave rise to constant struggle between these two parts of the Empire and considerably weakened Rome's importance, and transferred it to the eastern province. But in 323 A.D. Constantine, vanquishing Licinius, made himself master of a united Roman world. But the state of the Empire at this time made Rome a rather unsuitable place for the capital and with the eye of a statesman and general, Constantine saw that Byzantium would not alone give him a central position in the empire, but also, because of its peculiar situation, easy and rapid access to the East and West while the wealth of the eastern provinces would add greatly to his resources. In a marvelously short time he succeeded in establishing himself in the fairest of all eastern cities and for some time it bore the name of Nea Roma, in evidence of his ambition and success. But to the people, the man was greater than his work and gradually New Rome became the "city of Constantine," *i.e.*, Constantinople.

The semi-political conversion of Constantine to Christianity had a great influence in his reconstruction of the empire, and much of the worship and institutions of the new religion pervaded the policy of the statesman. After his death the city was kept in turmoil for many years by the Huns and Goths who overran the country from the north-west, but who were subsequently reconciled and incorporated in the already heterogeneous empire by Theodosius. The final



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partition in the empire was made in 395 A.D. when his two sons Arcadius and Honorius became emperors of the East and West respectively. The Eastern portion survived the Western by several centuries.

With Constantinople as the capital the Eastern church gradually acquired a distinct and peculiar importance, but in another way the Western church began to take on a rigidity and self-imposed authority that was impossible in the Eastern church which had been brought up on Plato and Aristotle and not under Roman law and discipline. The absence of a meddling ruler and an imperious court at Rome was just the opportunity for the Roman bishop to more firmly assert and establish himself in that pre-eminence which he had hitherto assumed. This, however, was never recognized by the Eastern church which was more democratic in spirit and government. Whatever doctrinal questions may have been involved, this difference in spirit between Roman and Greek is responsible in large measure for the subsequent rupture. All attempts at reconciliation were of a political character and only increased the bitter feeling toward Rome on the part of the Greeks whose national life was entirely bound up in the Orthodox church.

But the time was coming when the safety and liberty of the Greeks and even of Europe would depend upon the reunion of the old Roman Empire. From the wild inlands of Asia, the Turk had begun his march of victory towards the West. In 1326, Diocletian's capital Nicomedia, had yielded to the invader and a Moslem dynasty had established itself at Broussa, near the shores of the sea of Marmora, and midway between the two cities. Nicaea had also fallen. The fiery star and crescent had been carried across the Dardanelles, and planted on European soil, and, on the death of Amurath, 1452, the whole of Asia Minor including even the province of Bithynia which bordered the Bosphorus was in the hands of the infidels.

For his son, an ambitious young Sultan of 22 years of age, across the blue waters of a narrow strait lay a prize of rare beauty and wealth. It was worthy a fearless attack, and a heroic defence. Thirteen miles of walls flung themselves in grim silence around the city proper, and on the opposite bank of the Golden Horn lay the two great suburbs of Galata and Pera which would inevitably fall to the master of Stamboul. How often must Mahomet have stood and looked at that city! What impatience and ambitions must often have stirred him as he stood at sunset on the Anatolian shore and gazed upon the piled-up domes of St. Sophia, the imperial palaces, the great monuments in the hippodrome as they stood upon the hills and seemed to form a great ragged screen to shut out a conflagration in the west! The dark majestic outlines, golden-crested against the amber sky, the still translucent atmosphere, and the silent play of soft lights above the blue waters must have often touched the soul of this Eastern prince, a man of feeling, yet of blood. It was not to be expected that fired with an ambition to do that which had been the hope of his father, he could long resist the temptation to try the issue with an heroic emperor feebly supported by a people divided against itself. Nor did the Sultan long wait for an excuse but a record of what it really was has not been preserved. According to Mijatovich, his mind was

filled with the one idea and ambition of taking this wondrous home of the Caesars. It is said that once at midnight, he sent for his Grand Vizer, who came, at that unusual hour, in fear and trembling for his life, and bearing in his hands a vessel filled with golden coin to buy, if possible, freedom from the doom which he expected at the hands of his dread sovereign whom he thought he had unconsciously enraged. "Away with your gold," exclaimed the Sultan, "I do not want it. Come help me to do this one thing—to capture Constantinople. See! here is my bed ! All night long, I toss from side to side. Come let us stoutly and bitterly fight these Greeks, putting our trust in God and His great Prophet. Let us win for ourselves this residence of the Caesars!"

From the last letter which Constantine, the Emperor of the Greeks, sent to Mahomet, shortly after this incident, it is evident that as a result of this inter-



THE LAST MILE OF WELL PRESERVED LAND-WALLS
TOWARDS THE SEA OF MARMORA.

view, the Sultan had sent some communication to the emperor which was practically and intentionally impossible in its demands. The response is one that awakens sympathy and admiration for the quiet heroic character of the Christian ruler. "As it is clear," he writes, "that thou desirest more war than peace, as I cannot satisfy thee either by my protestations of sincerity, or by my readiness to swear allegiance, so let it be according to thy desire. I turn now, and look alone to God. Should it be His will that the city be thine, where is he who can oppose His will? If He should inspire thee with a desire for peace, I shall be only too happy. However I release thee from all thy oaths and treaties with me, and

closing the gates of my capital, I will defend my people to the last drop of my blood. Reign in happiness until the All Just, the Supreme Judge calls us both before His judgment seat."

Had he been less of a Christian and patriot, and just as good a soldier as he was, Constantine might have saved the city. Or perhaps it would be better to say, had the Greeks been as pious and patriotic as he, no graceful tapering minarets would now insinuate their beauty into the effect produced by the great dome of the one-time Christian church of Divine Wisdom—the mosque of St. Sophia. But the Greek people loved their orthodoxy better than their liberty. In vain the Emperor tried to find some common ground on which to appear for unity with, and help from the church at Rome. He was only execrated by an ignorant priesthood and cursed by a people who in their fanaticism cried "Better Islam than the Pope." Not a tenth of them were willing to assist in the defence of the city and Constantine was able to gather around him only 4,000 citizens who were ready to take their places on the walls. The others spent their time in idleness and in drinking within the city not assisting in any way but devouring without regard for the future, the winter's supply of provisions, Mahomet grew more and more threatening in his attitude, isolating the city and cutting off all supply by way of the Bosphorus and terrorizing the surrounding peasantry into submission and into providing food for the great army which he was assembling.

In 1453, at the end of a winter of terrible suspense on the part of the Emperor, the Turkish army moved against the walls of the doomed capital. For some months an open quarrel had seemed inevitable and the Emperor had used all efforts to strengthen the city and to secure aid from other Christian nations. These were "slow of heart to believe" that the danger was so imminent and delayed taking action until it was too late, so that the Emperor was unable to reinforce his little army except by a few hundreds of Venetian and Genoese allies whose trade interests at least caused them to support the Greeks. These proved to be men of rare courage, energy and skill, whose presence often revived the drooping spirits of the Greeks in hard places during the siege. To these were added some few galleys which lay behind a great chain which had been stretched across the Golden Horn from Stamboul to Galata. With these meagre forces Constantine defied all efforts of the fiercest Janissaries of the Sultan to set foot within the city. Fully 200,000 Turkish soldiers were massed along the four miles of walls which stretched from the Golden Horn to the Sea of Marmora. Huge cannon hurled great balls of stone at various gates along the way. Buttresses, walls and towers were battered down during the day only to be built up during the night with such surprising rapidity and effectiveness, that the Sultan exclaimed in despair, "Would to Allah that I had such men!" Constantine labored ceaselessly to exhort his men to stand for their city, their church, and their homes, and rode along the walls day and night directing the energies of the besieged with fine energy and devotion, seeking at the same time to make peace between the different factions which existed in the city. Over an hundred and forty Turkish ships of war lay along

the ten miles of sea-walls. But on several occasions, the Greeks, sailor-born, brought small vessels through the fleet in safety to themselves, and with much damage to their enemies.

So uniform was the success of the Greeks, and so disastrous the failures that met all Turkish efforts to assault the city, that the fiery spirit of Mahomet was quenched, and on the advice of his staff he was about to turn aside from further attack, and with that thought in mind, a council of war was held on Thursday evening, May 28th, which resulted through a strong plea of one of his generals in the decision to make one last assault the following morning at daybreak.

During that night Constantine rode on his white charger the entire length of the walls, encouraging the men on different towers, and especially those who were buttressing up the shattered side-towers of the Gate of St. Romanus, where the brunt of the continued attacks had taken most effect. He attended mass and received the Holy Communion in St. Sophia, pleading there for unity and determined effort on the part of the Greeks. "I pray you," he said, "be of one mind and work together. Is it not enough of misery that we have to fight against such fearful odds outside the walls?" And on being urged to accept refuge in flight to Athens by a ship already waiting, he said "I pray, do not say anything to me but, 'Nay sire, do not leave.' Never, never will I leave you; I am resolved to die here with you."

The day dawned, and with the breaking light, an impetuous host burst upon the weakened defences of the Gate of St. Romanus. The fierce fatalism of the Moslem janissary was being matched against the steady courage and skill of the Christian soldier. One huge janissary gained a footing on the ruins and cried, "Charge! Charge!" The next instant he was cut down. The struggle which followed was short and decisive, and Constantine was found under a heap of dead, and identified by the golden Byzantine eagles embroidered on his shoes. His head was struck from his body and carried through the city to the terror of the skulking citizens. The Turkish soldiers spread quickly making slaves of men and women, and stripping everything of value from public and private buildings, and destroying in their fanatic zeal, innumerable relics of the past.

Thousands of citizens in despair thronged the Holy church which they had cursed only a few weeks before, in superstitious hope that the angel of God would put a detaining hand on the advancing conqueror. But that morning saw the young Sultan ride through the brazen portals of the church over which is still engraved, "I am the door, by Me if any man enter he shall be saved." Advancing over the marble floor, amid columns of rare beauty and antiquity which had been gathered by the zealous hand of Justinian, a thousand years before, from heathen temples in all parts of the Roman empire to grace this most wonderful

of Christian churches, Mahomet came to the great altar over-laid with solid gold. Here he commanded a muezzin to repeat a Moslem prayer where a few hours before the Emperor had performed his last devotions. He wandered through the neighboring palaces, repeating as he entered this appropriate couplet from a Persian poet.

"The spider has wove his web in the Imperial palace,

"And the owl hath sung her watch-song on the towers of Afrasiab."

The degenerate Greeks yielded readily to his iron hand, and the scourge of Mohammedanism settled down upon a people who for generations had known power, freedom and culture, but in whose veins, the warm stream of heroic blood had run dry, and in whose mind, the vision of country, home, and God had become dim.

The night is falling and the sun casts its bright, red mantle on the towers and walls of Stamboul and gradually a shadow, as it were, of Islam steals up the dome



THE BATTERED LAND-WALLS NEAR THE GATE OF ST. ROMANUS.

of Aya Sophia and the last rays gleam on a crescent of fire where once shone a Cross of Light, and from the minarets, those fingers of the prophet pointing but dumbly heavenward, a weird cry breaks the quiet evening air—

"Allah is the One great God

Mahomet is the Prophet of God"—

and beneath the darkening skies a newly-lighted lamp reveals a plain marble slab where sleeps a pious, heroic man—the last of the Caesars.—W. A. KENNEDY.

"It was not to be Found on the Morrow."

AND it came to pass as one of the maidens was playing before the congregation of the children of Levana that there appeared in their midst the Prince of the men of Science having as a companion one of the men of Science. And there were divers murmurings among the children of Levana for no man had ever before dared to appear in the midst of the congregation of the Children of Levana. But the chief priestess spoke unto them saying:—"At even ye shall eat." And when the children of Levana saw what it was the men of Science had brought they said one to another: "It is manna," for they knew not what it was. Then spake the chief priestess unto them saying, "This is ice-cream which the Science men have given us to eat. Gather ye of it every one according to his eating." And the children of Levana did so, and gathered, some more, some less. And when they did mete it with a scoop, he that gathered much had nothing over, and he that gathered little had no lack; they gathered every one according to his eating.

And the chief priestess said unto them—"Let no one leave of it till the morning."

Notwithstanding they hearkened not unto the chief priestess; but some of them left of it till the morning and it was melted.—ANON.

Comments on Current Events.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

ONE of the most grave situations Great Britain has had to face for many years is perhaps the situation in India to-day.

India has awakened from her long sleep, and there is dawning on her the consciousness of her strength and purpose. The situation as it now meets us, is the result of a gradual development. The movement is one in which the most manifest result is probably race hatred. Not only is it a dislike of the West by the East, but there is a fierce struggle between the Mohammedans and Hindus. And since the Hindus have been criticizing the government, the Mohammedans have been very warm in their expressions of loyalty to the government.

This development of national consciousness is due to several causes, chief among which may be mentioned, the growing influence of western education. Many natives have been educated along western lines. There are five universities, and many schools where thousands of young people are educated in western ideas. The introduction of western civilization and Christian ideals, have helped to break down the influence of the old class prejudices, and make for manhood and independence. But perhaps more than all, the National Congress has been instrumental in developing the national consciousness and political power in the land. In this congress there are the two parties, the extremists, who are determined to overthrow the foreign government and have their own, and the moderates who are seeking through agitation, self-government on electoral lines, something like Canada.

India is at present what is called a crown colony, that is, it is governed directly from England, and is not at all self-governing. It is a kind of absolute monarchy. There is first the Viceroy, representative of the British sovereign, and governors appointed by the crown over the various provinces.

Associated with the Viceroy and the provincial governors are councils, both legislative and executive. The legislative council contains native members, but they are nominated by the Viceroy. Some of these are nominated after a form of election is gone through in the localities from which they come. The executive councils do not contain native members.

The situation at present demands a great deal of consideration, and it has been decided by the secretary for India, Lord Morely, to introduce certain changes which give a greater degree of independence and self-government to the Indians. The changes are:—

1. To increase the number in the legislative councils, and to enlarge their scope. The nomination system is to be kept, but the system of election is to be extended.

2. The number in the executive councils is also to be increased, as far as the two presidencies, Bombay and Madras, are concerned, and now for the first time, an Indian member to be appointed on each of these councils. The appointment of an Indian member for the executive council of the viceroy is to be made also as soon as a vacancy occurs.

This plan seems to be a step in the right direction: for it means partial self-government, and sufficient independence to give the natives an opportunity to educate themselves up to the point where they shall be able to govern themselves. At present, however, the people of India are extremely ignorant as a people, and the caste system prevents any unity of sentiment or sympathy on any line of constructive activity; under such circumstances, self-government is impossible.

THE LOCAL OPTION FIGHT.

The full returns from the various Ontario municipalities, in which local option contests have been held are now complete, and indicate a great victory for temperance people. There were 84 municipalities where the vote was taken, 22 places carrying the by-law by the three-fifths majority required. In this way 55 licenses were cut off. In 29 places an attempt to repeal the by-law was made, but was successful in only two of these cases. The fight was very fierce in some places, chiefly in Owen Sound, where the by-law was sustained. But the fight must be kept up all the time. And not only at election time. It must be remembered that passing by-laws is not the real fight, nor is it the real end of the fight. It is rather the general uplift and ennobling of the community, and by-laws are of value only when they serve to crystallize the enlightened public opinion of the community and bring its influence to bear upon the less enlightened minority.

The real fight is in the process of education, in instilling in the child the higher standards of morality and ideals of life: and showing men, that true

national life can only be attained by removing from our midst degrading influences such as the bar-room is coming to be recognized.

If the bar room is taken away should there not be something substituted? It has been said that the bar-room is the poor man's club, and there is a great deal to be said for this. It serves as a meeting place and a rendezvous of social intercourse for men, especially for young men, who are away from home and live in the boarding-houses of our towns. And there is no doubt that there is an element of sociability in the treating system. The idea of establishing places of public entertainment apart from liquor is a good one, and the provincial government may well be backed in the movement it has inaugurated to better hotel accommodation in local option districts and to establish places where men may gather in the spirit of sociability, apart from the degrading influence of intoxicants.



PRINCESS STREET LOOKING EAST.

Queen's University Journal

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Editorials.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING AT QUEEN'S.

THE Alma Mater Society has been asked to approve the following recommendation of the Athletic Committee:—

The Athletic Committee beg leave to bring to the attention of the Senate the following considerations:—

We have a good gymnasium which the students are not making full use of. With the exception of the students of the first year in Science for the most part, only men who are athletically inclined are making any use of the gymnasium. The committee has considered the matter and is convinced that the only remedy for this state of affairs is compulsory physical training, and as a step towards this end recommends that physical drill be made compulsory in the first year. Under the present voluntary system the single physical instructor whom we employ has his time fully occupied and such an extension of the work as we suggest would necessitate more instructors and expert medical supervision. If the principle of compulsory training is adopted we must therefore look to the University for financial aid.

The general need for such a measure is put as concisely and clearly as could be in the following letter from Dr. R. Tait MacKenzie. Dr. MacKenzie, who addressed the students at the opening of our gymnasium two years ago, is a recognized authority on physical education, and the pioneer in this work in the universities of America. As director of the Department of Physical Education in Pennsylvania University, he is responsible for the physical condition of 4,000 young men,—a fair-sized practice for one man! The system instituted by Dr. MacKenzie has been so successful that methods similar to his have been and are being adopted by many other American universities.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Department of Physical Education.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I cordially agree with you that it is a pity to have a fine gymnasium such as the one at Queen's occupied by a few casual small classes and I believe that the system we have here, with certain minor alterations, would work exceedingly well with you.

The average student has an idea that an hour taken from his studies is an hour lost, or he is at least indifferent to the question of his physical welfare until it is brought to his attention by an attack of illness, or other symptoms of mental overwork.

It is for that reason that we have established a rule requiring the attendance of all undergraduates, with certain exceptions, for two periods a week.

There are a great number of men who dislike the gymnasium, and some for whom the regular class work would not be advisable. These cases are provided for by giving equivalent credit for exercise, like fencing, boxing, wrestling, track athletics, football, etc. In all these cases the manager of the team or club is responsible for turning in the attendance weekly. Any man who is not able to do well enough for the regular squad comes back to the gymnasium. Credit for these sports is given only during the time they are in active training, with the exception of football, in which a term's credit is given, our season ending only in December.

The result has been a very marked improvement in the physical condition of the students, and a great number of men who were at first antagonistic to it have been converted to it and are now among its firmest supporters.

I believe, however, that work in a gymnasium should be under a man who is a regular member of the faculty and who is *responsible to the university* rather than to the Athletic committee. Any other arrangement is, I believe, untenable.

He should design a course of exercise for the winter months beginning with light and easy movements, and rapidly progressing to those more difficult and complicated. A class should be graded on the basis of physical efficiency rather than scholastic standing. This prevents the necessity of men repeating the same elementary work year after year, which is a weariness to the flesh.

As for the medical examination, I think that if the professor of anatomy could be induced to give sufficient time to the physical examination of the freshman class every year, and to the yearly examination of candidates for the football, track, and hockey teams, it would be enough if, in addition he could have one hour a day during which he might be consulted on the many subjects related to personal hygiene.

Sometimes I see forty or fifty men in a day, who wish advice about the kind of exercise they should take, or about defects or accidents which should have attention.

The medical examination should be repeated at the end of the course, which might well extend over two years in the case of the professional schools, and over the fourth year in the academic department.

The introduction of such a system is facilitated by the free use of various means for modifying the work to fit special cases. A man of forty who is married and has a family does not like to go in with the regular Freshman class. Such cases I have relieved from the regulation by giving them a set of exercises to do at home, for which they have to report and receive credit each week. There are other devices which should, I believe, be used in suitable cases, that will do much to prevent any possible hardship that such a general regulation might involve.

I am strongly convinced, from my experience here, and from the way in which other universities are taking up this question, that in a few years every university will have some such regulation as the one at Pennsylvania.

Our system of medical attendants here consists of the appointment of two college physicians, who may be consulted free, but for the specialties he is referred to the hospital clinic, which is on the university grounds. I think some such arrangement would be feasible at Queen's.

It is difficult to make such a course popular unless it is made progressive and the movements interesting. The perfunctory drill repeated year after year does not do this, but by allowing the credit given for boxing, wrestling, football, or hockey, a man who is too good physically for the regular gymnasium work is provided for; and the gymnasium work is the best possible preparation for one whose ambition is greater than his ability.

We have a large number of men here who have started in the gymnasium class and who in their final years have gone out for the different teams with success. This side of the work appeals strongly to the athletic committees, as it should, for there is no way in which material for the football or track squad can be so well discovered as in the gymnastic classes. Many a man at first attends perhaps reluctantly, in obedience to a regulation requiring it. While in the gymnasium he discovers ability which would otherwise have lain dormant, and he sometimes develops into a good athlete.

I trust this may answer the questions you put in your letter, but if you would have more detailed account of the workings of the department I shall be glad to let you have them.

When I was at Queen's I left copies of the blanks we use at Pennsylvania, which I have no doubt, would be of some assistance to you in explaining the scope of the department's activities.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) R. TAIT MCKENZIE, *Director*.

Compulsory gymnasium classes have already been tried here and have proved successful. Our physical director, Mr. Bews, approves unreservedly of the compulsory classes, and information he has gathered shows that the regular gym-

nasium work has undoubtedly improved the physical condition of the Freshman class in Science. That the other students are not taking full advantage of the Gym. is shown by the fact that forty-nine per cent. of the attendance at all the Gym. classes is put in at these compulsory ones. Besides this, many of the Freshmen in Science attend some of the voluntary as well as the compulsory classes.

Although, on account of our comparatively small numbers and exceedingly limited financial resources, we cannot expect to have at Queen's the exclusive services of a man like Dr. McKenzie, yet we may reasonably hope to have developed in the near future a system whereby every student can and must have a complete physical examination and all the exercise he needs. At present, it is only for first year men in Science that the training is compulsory. It has proved successful and there seems no reason why the system should not be expanded and developed. Indeed, there are very urgent reasons why it should be. Science men are, as a class, less needy of such physical training than members of the Arts and Medical branches of the University. In all branches of engineering, the practical work required of the students during the sessions, besides the outdoor experience obtained during the vacations, helps to develop the student physically and demands of him capacities which are not at all required of a student in Arts particularly. The work of the Arts department which exacts brain exercise and not that of the muscles, does not in itself accomplish much in the direction of a sound body as a basis for a sound mind. We hope that the recommendations of the Athletic committee will be seriously considered and adopted in the near future. There is a great field for operation yet untried in Queen's, and there is no doubt that it will give just as favorable results, as are being obtained this present session.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE.

For the third time Queen's holds the championship of the Inter-Collegiate Debating Union. The final debate took place Friday evening, January 22nd, in Convocation Hall between McGill and Queen's. All the speakers did well, and the debate was indeed a treat for the unusually large audience that was present.

The subject debated was "Resolved, that it is in the best interests of Great Britain to withdraw from India." Queen's took the affirmative and was represented by Messrs. W. J. Dawson, and A. G. Dorland; Messrs. C. A. Hale and S. V. Cousins, of McGill, upheld the negative.

Mr. Dawson, who led in the argument, advocated self-government for India, for India was becoming nationally self-conscious and the people of India were becoming capable of ruling themselves. He pointed out that if Great Britain did not withdraw she would be expelled, which would bring discredit to Britain and a loss of a large amount of trade. Therefore Britain should gradually withdraw, in the meantime educating the Indian people to govern themselves.

Mr. Hale, for McGill, said it would be to the detriment of Great Britain to withdraw as it would mean the drawing away of her key from the east. It would

mean a loss as regards commercial, political and military interests. India, he claimed, was not in a position to govern herself and to abandon her would mean that she would come under Russian power.

Mr. Dorland showed that India had always given trouble to Britain, both in regard to finances and her interests in the east. He denied that India would fall into the hands of Russia, for Russia would be just as helpless under a united India.

Mr. Cousins said the withdrawal of Great Britain from India would deprive the grower of her market for raw material. He maintained it would not only be a death blow to her eastern trade but an international weakness, and so would not be in the interest of Great Britain to withdraw.

The judges, Messrs. W. T. Minnes, Prof. M. Lanos and E. J. B. Pense, gave the decision in favor of Queen's by the small margin of five points.

THE Y.M.C.A.

Last year the question was asked, "Is the Y.M.C.A. fulfilling its purpose as a college association?" All those who were interested were unanimous in declaring that it was not. It was felt that the Y.M.C.A. was not receiving the support of the student body, and that the reason for this was that the Y.M.C.A. was trying to work with an old worn-out organization: which did not meet the need of the present day expansion of the University.

Re-organization took place: the two Y.M.C.A.'s, the Medical and the Arts and Science, united to form one college association. A general secretary was appointed at a salary of \$425 a year, to give half his time to the interests of the association. This organization has now been in existence for a year, and is it not well to ask ourselves the question again, "Is the Y.M.C.A. fulfilling its purpose as a college association?" Is the Y.M.C.A. getting in touch with the students of the different faculties? If not why not?

It is the general belief that the Y.M.C.A. is, for some reason, not doing the work that it should do. One of the most important features of the Y.M.C.A. is its weekly meetings in which the students discuss the problems relating to the higher and nobler things of life. Now any one who attends these meetings at all cannot help but feel that this is not a college Y.M.C.A. Generally the Science students are represented by only one or two and it is very seldom that a Medical man ever makes his appearance. The great majority present is made up of students in Divinity or those intending to study for the ministry. Its no wonder, the convener of the programme committee, finds difficulty in obtaining leaders for the meetings. No man wants to put a great deal of his valuable time on an address, and then have only a dozen or so men to hear it, as it happened not so long ago. The Bible-study classes on Sunday morning are not attended as they should be and the attempt to form group classes among the students has practically failed.

Now that the secretary has done his part, we do not question, but one reason why the new plan has not succeeded is because we have been depending too much upon organization. Is it not so that we have allowed the secretary to do the work

we should, and what he could not do was left undone? Many consider that when they pay their share of the secretary's salary, they have fulfilled their duty to the Association. We sometimes forget that we can't have organization, where there are not men willing to work. And if it is true we are shifting all the responsibility on one man, is not the purpose of the Y.M.C.A. defeated? For if the Y.M.C.A. does anything it should furnish a sphere in which students interested in Christian work might find an effective outlet for their energies among their fellow-students. It is not what we give them that helps us, or that helps others, so much as what we do. Our giving in no way can take the place of our doing.

Connected with this tendency of shifting the responsibility is our indifference. The excuse is often made that our life here is crowded so full that something must be "cut out" and generally this something is the Y.M.C.A. Is this a fair way of looking at the work of the Y.M.C.A.? It is the only institution of its kind in the College, where the men of all faculties may meet on the common ground of religious exercise and Christian work. Can we as men who are preparing for the larger service of life neglect this side of our development? The Y.M.C.A. should take no inferior place in our college life.

The statement that the Y.M.C.A. is not needed any longer, is without any support. We believe there was never a time in the history of the University when the work and influence of an effective association was needed so much. The Y.M.C.A. is a great factor to-day in hundreds of universities. It has been of great benefit to Queen's students in the past, and we believe has greater work to do in the future. But that work cannot be accomplished by one man, no matter how much we pay him. It will only be done when each man feels his responsibility, and *plans* to take part in the meetings and work of the Y.M.C.A.

HARVARD'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Harvard University is to be congratulated on the appointment of the new president, Prof. Abbot Lawrence Lowell. Prof. Lowell is a man, fifty-three years of age, and is well known already as a scholar, lawyer and author. He is of one of the oldest Old English families, and possesses many qualifications for the position he now fills. He has proved himself a business man, and his active membership in the American Political Science Club and other kindred clubs, shows his interest in good government. The words of the new president during the course of his inaugural address are well worth repeating: "The future of the country depends on the young men of to-day. Young men are affected by coming to college, not only by the instruction which they receive but by being together and sharing together the college life. If we are going to be successful, there should be a close bond of sympathy between the students and the governing bodies of the University. . . . We are working to-day, not for ourselves, and not for the present, but for the future. Institutions develop the fate of all mankind forever."

The new president has caught, we believe, the true spirit of university life. It consists, not in the knowledge we acquire in the class room, nor in getting ready for examinations, but in the learning to live together harmoniously and helpfully; or in other words, in preparing ourselves to become true servants of our age and of the age which follows.

Editorial Notes.

The library of the Education Department of Ontario desire to obtain copies of the "QUEEN'S QUARTERLY" which contain the title page and contents of Vols. 8, 10 and 13. Being unable to procure same from the publishers, the department would like to know if any of the graduates, who have the above numbers, would part with them for a consideration.

If any of our readers, would be willing to do so, will they kindly advise the Editor at the earliest convenience?

Ladies.



AFTER the usual business at the Levana Society on Jan. 12th, a splendid programme was given. This consisted of a piano solo by Miss Knight, a violin solo by Miss L. Sanderson, a vocal solo by Miss M. Stuart, and a recitation by Miss A. Chown, also several stirring speeches, such as "Swearing," by Miss J. Muir; "Occasional attendance at class as one form of recreation," by Miss I. MacInnes; "Comte's views in dancing," by Miss J. Macalister, etc., all of which were very heartily applauded. After the programme the meeting partook of a social nature and the girls were very much pleased indeed, with the kindness of their Science friends who brought over ice-cream and cakes for the meeting, and a very hearty vote of thanks was moved by one of the members.

At the regular meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Jan. 8th, Principal Gordon addressed the girls in his usual kindly manner and gave the girls many good hints for their college life. The meeting on Jan. 22nd, was favored with an address by Prof. Morison on "Some Problems before Christianity in 20th Century Canada," which was very interesting indeed and the audience, though not as large as might be desired, was a very appreciative one.

The Y.W.C.A. on the whole has been very prosperous this year, the subjects are all good, well-chosen and ably dealt with and as a consequence the attendance has been, on the average, much higher than previous years.

At 'og At Home—Youthful Freshette (speaking of ditto)—“Why there's Miss H. dancing with all those elderly men like H-gh M-cd-n--l and Gr--t C-d--nh--d, etc., etc.

Freshette to Senior in Animal Bi:—“How do you spell ‘appendage?’ ”

Three minutes later.—“How do you spell ‘respiration?’ ”

Five minutes later.—“How do you spell segment?” (apologetically). “You know I've never taken this class before and I don't know the least thing about it.”

Freshette (at close of Glee Club's concert)—“Why are all the boys in such a hurry to get out?”

Wise Senior—“Its a rainy night and they don't want to see the girls home.”

After the Glee Club finished singing “The Rosary.”

Miss B.—

“Of colored socks I have four pair,

Red, blue, green, gray are these,

I count them over, pair by pair.

My hosiery! My hosiery!”

Miss W.—“Oh, is that what they were singing?”

To the two gentlemen brave enough to enter a Levana meeting, the ladies extend congratulations.

A COLLEGE GIRL'S LIFE AT MT. ALLISON.

Mt. Allison College is situated at Sackville, N.B., and there are about two hundred girls in residence besides about twice that number who are in attendance, but who do not enter as much into the regular college life. The greater number of the girls take the regular literary courses, or courses in oratory, household science, art, music, etc.

The University girls have the privilege of a residential life without many of the restrictions of the Ladies' College girls. The main societies are the Y.W.C.A., in which all the girls take a great interest, the Eclectic Society of which the Ladies' College girls are members, and the Alpha Beta for the University girls. In the latter there are three terms of office during the year, so that as many girls as possible may have an opportunity of learning how to conduct a society. One week there are debates, another week the study of some author and his work, etc., and every week there are papers prepared on current events, politics and the latest science events. The University girls are also honorary members of the men's society—the Eurhetarian Society.

At the first of the year one evening is always set apart to initiate the freshettes, which always creates much fun though the hazing is not at all severe. The Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. always combine each fall to give the freshman

class a welcoming reception. A splendid programme is always provided and every effort made to get the new students acquainted. There are also numerous other receptions throughout the year—the Athletic Association and the Eclectic Society each give one and these with the Seniors' At Home and the Grand Reception are the main ones. The Seniors' At Home is the most important social affair during the year and every year, a great many old students come back to attend it.

Friday evening is always reserved for some kind of entertainment or reception. When nothing special is planned, the principal's wife arranges some pleasant way of spending the evening and she always gives a very pleasureable Hallowe'en party, which the students attend in weird costumes. There are also many recitals given by the faculty of the Ladies' College and by the graduating students, and at the close of the year, during commencement week, the undergraduates give a dinner to the graduating class which is always very enjoyable.

The girls go in for tennis, basket-ball, hockey and snow-shoeing, etc, and are all very much interested in the intercollegiate sports among the boys, and attend all the big football and hockey matches.

Outside of the regular college pleasures there are always many pleasant evenings in various rooms, over chafing-dish parties and an occasional midnight feast. But with all the fun the pleasures are never allowed to interfere with the regular work as all in residence are required to observe the study periods.—B. HARPER, Mt. Allison, '09.

Arts.

AT the regular meeting of the Arts Society on Tuesday, January 19th, some rather important matters came up for discussion. The committee appointed to handle the "club-room" scheme reported fairly satisfactory progress. The idea is that the Senate should arrange for the building of the partition wall required, and that the Arts Society should undertake the equipping of the room. The Senate have also made the suggestion that the furniture invested in, should be of a good substantial kind—a suggestion that the Arts Society will no doubt see fit to act on to the letter. The next thing in connection with the scheme will, no doubt, be to draw up a set of rules and regulations, since it would hardly be the proper thing for each frequenter of such a place to have his own regulations. It is rather important that this matter should be well discussed at the outset and settled in a manner that will have some degree of permanence. No doubt the Arts Society will give this matter their attention at some meeting in the near future.

Another important question discussed on the 19th of January was that of bringing the three chief Arts clubs—the Political Science and Debating Club, the Philosophical Society and the Historical Society, under the wing of the one main society. This move seems to be one that will result in benefit to all parties concerned. At present these three clubs are working, each along a line of its

own, without much, if any, regard to the welfare of the other. While each is, no doubt, realizing the end of its existence to a considerable extent, yet it seems to be the fact that, if all three were under the control and auspices of the Arts Society, the meetings would be better attended and more life and energy generally, would be the result. Then again the sordid yet inevitable question of finance comes up, and on that score the change would certainly seem to be in the best interests of the clubs concerned. The three clubs are reported to be in a more or less impecunious state while on the other hand the Arts Society, strange as it may seem for any person or persons in connection with Queen's, is actually embarrassed by its wealth.

The Arts Society on the other hand will reap undoubted benefits. It will have the honor of presiding over meetings that fill a most important place in college life and will have in its hands the deciding of really important questions in connection with the addresses to be delivered before the students by different men prominent in academic and political life. Certainly such a change should do much to put new life into a society that should be, but in point of fact is not, second only to the Alma Mater Society.

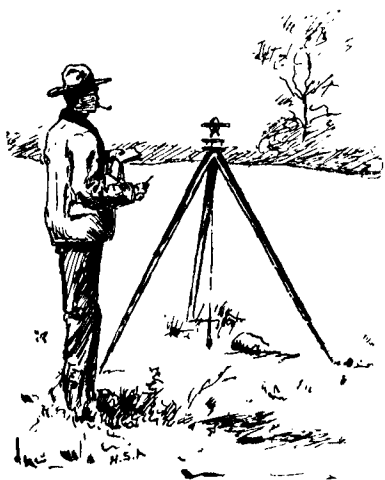
On behalf of the Arts Faculty we wish to offer heartiest congratulations to Mr. Dorland, '10, and Mr. Dawson, '11. Their victory over McGill was indeed a splendid one and the pleasure Queen's men feel in the success of their representatives is all the keener for the reason that victory has meant winning back honours to which Queen's seemed to have a sort of title.

The Debate committee has selected Mr. R. M. McTavish, '09, and Mr. S. S. Cormack, '10, to represent Queen's in a debate with Bates' College. These gentlemen have given unquestionable evidence of their qualifications and their fellow-students are convinced that, should the other side win, the question will have been proved to be an undebatable one.



SCENE NEAR KINGSTON.

Science.



THE question of a smoking-room in the Engineering building came up for discussion at a recent meeting of the Engineering Society, and as a result the faculty has been asked to set apart one of the smaller classrooms, at present vacant, for this purpose. If the request is granted it is intended to fit the room up as a reading-room—the present one being much too small, under existing conditions. The idea is a good one and the room should be granted. At present, smoking, while against the rules, is carried on in all parts of the building and it is felt that if this one room was set apart for that purpose the practice would be confined to it.

G. J. McKay, the secretary of the Extension Scheme committee has brought in the first annual report of the work carried on. It was complete, concise, and encouraging, and showed that while the scheme had not as yet reached the perfection aimed at, it was along the right lines, as indicated by similar work at the larger Canadian and American universities.

The work should be continued, for as pointed out in the report, if left for some years longer the task of reaching and keeping track of graduates will be vastly more difficult than at present.

In our last number, the Bureau of Mines was credited with donating the \$100 prize for the best student's collection of minerals. This was wrong, J. B. Tyrrell, M.E., of Toronto, being the donor.

Pres. E. L. Bruce of the Engineering Society is in receipt of a very kind letter of thanks from his many friends in the Levana Society, acknowledging their appreciation of his recent strenuous thoughtfulness. Please don't mention it. It may be remarked in passing that he expects to enter Arts just as soon as he carries off a B.Sc. from this branch of the University.

E. S. Malloch and H. M. Squires, represented the Engineering Society at the Ontario Agricultural College, and McGill conversats, respectively, last week. Both report a good time.

Officers on the Vigilance committee are about the busiest men in Kingston at present. Cases for court, while not numerous, are said to be interesting.

For several years past the court, to an average observer, would appear as more of the nature of a burlesque than a court in which offenders against the laws of Science Hall, written or otherwise, are to be dealt with. A certain amount of good natured "horse play" may not be out of place, but it should be remembered that the object of the court is not to furnish amusement, but to see that the order and conduct of the students around the Science buildings is in keeping with the dignity of the University. And if it should happen that no cases requiring the attention of this committee come up, then, on no account should cases be manufactured, and witnesses brought up simply to provide an evening's fun. A few courts like those of the past two years will detract greatly from the influence the committee should wield over the students.

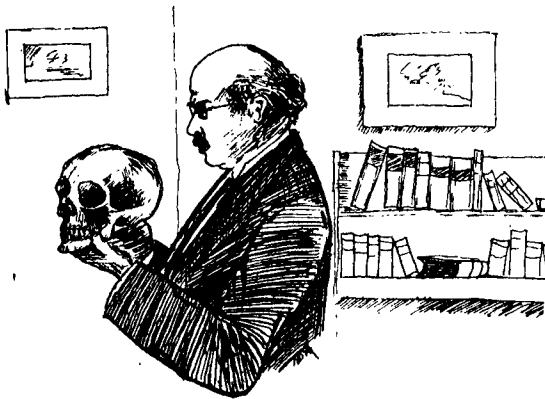
Prof. S. F. Kirkpatrick, Hon. President of the Engineering Society will address the members on Friday, February 16th.

H. O. Dempster, '08, is back in Kingston again after a season's surveying. "Tiny" is plugging for his final D.L.S. examinations.

Prof. O. E. Leroy, of the Geological Survey Department, spent a few days in Kingston last week. His old students would like to have him here for good.

Medicine.

THE MEDICAL COURT.



ON Monday evening, January 25th, the "Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis" met to dispense justice to all offenders against the laws of Aesculapius. That they attained this object is a matter for every man to decide for himself; some may think so and still others do not. Let us say in justice to the Court officials that they did their best and gave their decisions ac-

cording to their best judgment. A disagreeable feature which ought to be eliminated at future sittings of the Concursus, is the custom of trumping up minor charges to have members of the audience put out. This may some day be the cause of serious injury to some one, considering the manner in which the court room is laid out and the fact that in most cases much unnecessary violence is used. Court night always provides a good evening's fun and this year was no exception to the rule. The Cry was exceptionally good and was well received.

FACULTY SONG.

Sung at the Medical Dinner by 'og's Octette. Air—"Sometimes Not Always."

Dean Connell is a boy with us yet,
 And him we do admire.
 He lets us run our own affairs
 Since he is his own "Chaffeur."
 "Forgive, forget" his motto boys,
 His plans we carry through.
 We'd rather be men than yellow dogs
 So we got our arms scratched too.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always, the eye has a cataract,
 Sometimes not always the ear bones do contract,
 Sometimes not always the throat swells up a lot,
 Sometimes you can smell the rat, more times you'll not.

Dr. Mundell coaches us
 In senior surgery.
 "I want you chaps to get this point
 If its all we do to-day."
 "That lucid interval" it was
 That brought us all disgrace,
 With studying on Sunday boys,
 We're surely face to face.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
 Sometimes not always, some gratitude he'll show.
 Sometimes not always, you'll get just what you thought,
 Sometimes he is reasonable, more times he's not.

Doc. Anglin now looks very swell,
 He's surely grown quite fat:
 But his hair, it grows not quite so well,
 A wig's the thing for that.
 Of felted boots he's very fond,
 Of Razor pastes and so
 When the good Doctor he gets stung,
 The agents get the dough.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always some bandaging he'll show.
Sometimes not always he'll not get what he thought,
Sometimes he'll liquidate, more times he'll not.

Doctor Mylks to London went
To get an inspiration.
He bought a book for thirty cents
On case examination.
In dislocated shoulder where
The pain is scarce endured,
"Reduce by Kocher's Method and
Your "rep." is then assured."

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always gratitude they'll show.
Sometimes not always 'twill pan out as you thought,
Sometimes you remembered, more times forgot.

Carcinomas, kidneys, tumors,
Livers, brains, galore.
He's our Government Pathologist,
You have heard of him before.
Streptococci, staphylococci, pneumococci too.
Microscopic Wally Connell,
This we sing to you.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always he finds an embolus,
Sometimes not always 'tis a renal calculus.
Sometimes not always he has the leprosy.
Sometimes it is the gout, more times T. B.

Dr. Ryan is just out
For Applied Anatomy,
He knows his stuff and rattles it
As by 'lectricity.
Delves in relations, pain transmissions,
Trephining is his glee
If you can follow to the exams.
Will-he-remember-thee?

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always he asks you awful quick,
 Sometimes not always you're not able then to think.
 Sometimes not always you'll get just what you thought,
 Sometimes he'll elucidate, more times he'll not.

"Teddy" pulls the faculty
 For a good deal more than his share.
 Electric lights and private baths,
 Now he wants an upholstered chair,
 While his course is good you will all agree
 Its hard to name and find.
 Each nerve cell, sweat gland and such-like
 That he asks for on his final grind.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always he greets you with a smile,
 Sometimes not always he assumes that Cockney style.
 Sometimes not always you don't know whom it may be,
 Sometimes plain Teddy, other times like P. G. C.

Dr. Bogert has been offered a seat
 On the Diplomatic Corps.
 They've tried to catch him several times,
 They won't try any more.
 'Tis not smallpox he would always say
 To the patients whom he'd meet;
 When arraigned before the board of health
 His replies were quite discreet.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always 'tis nerve tissue all through,
 Sometimes not always some yallar fibres too.
 Sometimes not always, you know just what you've got,
 Sometimes he'll assist you, more times he'll not.

We have a class three times a week,
 In Gynaecology.
 To say that it's tiresome,
 Needs no apology.
 For Daddy talks, and talks and talks
 About operations deep.
 And when he draws his fashion-plates
 We're generally all asleep.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always other things begin to show.
Sometimes not always you'll get just what you thought
Sometimes he wakes us up, more times he'd not.

Charley Morrison about once a month
Has a class at the Hotel Dieu.
He tells the chaps of the things they'll find
When they get done and through.
When vaccination time was here,
The juniors were in glee,
For Charley had them scratching arms
As busily as could be.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you don't just always know,
Sometimes not always some things he'll try to show.
Sometimes not always you get just what you thought,
Sometimes he'll elucidate, more times he'll not.

This Dr. is by name a "Third,"
But he's a second to none.
His work is grand and genuine,
Especially on the lung
Of the skin he speaks, "Eczema at first"
But later 'tis smallpox
And if you get him to consult
He'll spot it like a fox.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always you can't believe what they tell,
Sometimes not always you learn to doubt full well.
Sometimes not always they say they have a pain
Sometimes you ask them where, and you prove its a "feign."

Dr. Wood drives a mobile too,
Good thing for a hurry call.
Eliminate the old lady,
You'll have no trouble at all.
Give beef-juice and broth and milk,
Don't pull the bands dead tight.
Get up your presentations well
And you won't have to stay all night.

CHORUS.

Sometimes not always, you can't just always know,
 Sometimes not always, other things begin to show,
 Sometimes not always you'll find just what you thought.
 Sometimes they'll hesitate, more times they'll not.

Divinity.

THE PRINCIPAL'S DINNER.

TO the Theological students the evening of Jan. 18th, '09 will long remain one of the pleasantest memories of this session. It was the occasion of the "Principal's Dinner." By seven o'clock there were gathered in the cosy drawing-room of the principal's home, every Theological student who could possibly attend, the members of the faculty, and a few other professors who were so fortunate even for one evening as to be numbered among the faithful.

After being welcomed by the Principal, Mrs. Gordon and Miss Gordon, a few minutes were spent in pleasant conversation, and then the Principal linking arms with the Moderator and Prof. Ferguson led the way to the dining-room where a most sumptuous repast was partaken of. During the dinner the entertaining conversation of the kindly professors helped to impress upon our minds the fact that they too were quite human. When ample justice had been done to the feast of good things, speeches and songs served further to enliven the evening. On behalf of the recently formed Theological Society, the Moderator expressed the appreciation of the Society of the kindly interest which the Principal and professors had taken in its organization and success. Prof. Ferguson, Emeritus Professor of History, related a few amusing incidents of the college life of forty years ago when Queen's was little more than a bundle of potentialities with twenty students and five professors. Vice-Principal Watson continued in the reminiscent mood but his were stories of 'auld Glasgie' and of the 'wonderfu' Cairds.' The dean of the faculty, Dr. Ross thought that an innovation at the dinner might be adopted. Instead of the customary speeches the evening might be whiled away by the use of the seductive weed—positively smoking! The Dean of the faculty suggesting smoking! is it strange that other members of the faculty held up their hands in holy horror? Prof. Jordan in his own inimitable way added to the pleasure of the evening by the recital of one or two of his amusing experiences. Prof. Scott excused himself from a lengthy speech while Prof. Skelton secured 'leave to print.' Prof. Laird on the basis of his wide experience with actual conditions, throughout our country, impressed upon our minds the importance of our work, and the great need for men of the highest, and strongest type.

Prof. Laird, of the R.M.C., though confessedly accustomed to attending dinners after which they were unable to speak, managed this time to say a few words, and urged the students upon leaving college to attend the church courts.

Perhaps some are already paying enough attention to this art. Songs in which all joined added to the enjoyment of the evening which was concluded by a whole-hearted rendering of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and "The Yell."

Certain members of the 'Diakonat' whose minds are ever bent on material things, were overheard expressing the desire that they might live to enjoy another such feast. Shame upon them!

This dinner is really one of the most pleasant, and most helpful incidents of the session. It is one in which students and professors come into close touch in a friendly and social way which we hope resulted in benefit to both. It is certainly an event which is greatly appreciated by the students and for which—as well as their many other kindnesses—they are deeply grateful to the Principal and Mrs. Gordon.

The regular meeting of the Theological Society was held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 22nd, at 4 o'clock, in the Church History room. The Society was addressed by Professor Dyde, who gave a very instructing and instructive address on Church Union. A brief history of the appointment of the general committee and of the movement was given. The Baptist and Anglican denominations had been invited during the period of the discussion but had declined because they each found difficulties in the way that for the present made the consideration of union as it was proceeding impossible, but the feelings between the various denominations were of the most friendly nature. The proposed union was an organic or corporate and not a co-operative one. Such a unity rightly understood, would mean a real or spiritual unity. Does this proposed union promise a higher spirituality? The examination of the reports of the various sub-committees would aid in furnishing an answer. The new creed as laid down in the final report is a decided advance upon the creed of any of the existing churches and shows a step towards simplification. The fundamentals of Christianity were freely discussed in the committee in the most friendly spirit which was a most hopeful sign. The report on the ministry was a most satisfactory one giving evidence of an advance on the present conditions. The difficult questions of the Itinerary and the settled pastorate was overcome in a change in the settlement of the pastorate without a time limit. The proposed condition being, no pastor without a charge and no charge without a pastor, which would overcome many existing difficulties. The arrangements for the training of men for the ministry were also most satisfactory. The standard was not lowered but on the whole raised, but by the introduction of options, provisions would meet different conditions and yet a thoroughly equipped ministry would be insured. The polity was so settled that there would be very little disarrangement observable the greatest liberty being given to individual congregations. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the consideration of union was in department of administration in the question of benevolences. The matter of provision for aged and infirm ministers was for sometime a stumbling block, but it was encouraging to know that the experts of this department in the various denominations have accepted the proposals of the committee as satisfactory.

Several objections to the proposed union had been urged, such as, that the church would be too large and unweildy, the danger of the loss of indiivduality, the difficulty of blending the various sections. Of these the first two did not seem to be inseparable. The one that presented the greatest obstacle and that could prevent union was that of the dislike of one section for another. The responsibility on those who take such a stand was great and if such stood in the way of union it would be sad. Differences of opinion on certain things would be no evidence of a lack of unity, but rather a proof of a unity since there can be no true unity without differences. The idea of sects, the professor pointed out was out of date now and one thing the new century was going to set itself to do was to abolish sectarianism which was even now in the course of being done away with.

The regular meeting of the Q.U.M.A. was held as usual on Saturday morning. The treasurer's report showed a marked improvement in the finances of the society. H. T. Wallace kindly offered to the society the agency for the Hasting's Bible Dictionary. The offer was accepted, Mr. Stott and Mr. Shearer being appointed to handle the agency.

A talk on New Mexico by Mr. R. C. Jackson constituted the programme. Mr. Jackson spent the past year as assistant-minister to Rev. Mr. Skinner, Los Vegas. During his stay in New Mexico he made a close study of the people, their character, customs and religion and was able to give us a most interesting and instructive address.

"Pretty soon" or "to-morrow" is the Mexicans' motto. They are without ambition and very slow to adopt new methods.

The presbytery of Santa Fee, New Mexico, does more mission work than any other presbytery in the United States.

Our church carries on its work in a very practical way. They have established many schools and are endeavoring to educate the young—to wean them from all the strange superstitions of the Mexicans and to give them a true conception of God and life.

Education.

THE Faculty of Education Hockey team has been "organized" and is working out well together. The team appears to have the "art" of playing and the "principles" of the game down to a "science." This fact has not been "appereived" by all in the faculty as yet, and "localization" seems to be again in vogue. The Hockey team, one might say, has received the "focus of attention" of some, the "diffused attention" of others, while the "consciousness" of a few has not yet risen to the "state of awareness." The "General Method" followed in the "selective activity" of the team is the "survival of the Fittest."

The line up of the team is as follows:—James, goal; Raymont, point; Tit-chener, cover; Angell, Dewey, Munro, and Bagley, forwards. Angell holds his "wing" well. Dewey is a good player, but is sometimes in the "fringe." Tit-

chener at cover is easy to get by, and Raymont bothers his opponent considerably; but James at goal stops them all. The "perception" of the team is that if we get into the "habit" of turning out, and taking an "interest" in the game, we can surely win out.

There is some "plugging" going on about the College these days. Before the next issue of the Journal more examinations will have taken place. The students in this faculty cannot be charged with idleness, at least.

The new class in Household Science has begun, and after the first lesson the women students pronounced it "decidedly interesting." The class-room itself is most attractive, and when one considers that it is used weekly by nearly two hundred girls from the various schools, the absolute cleanliness and order of the place seem wonderful. This good condition of affairs is maintained by the girls themselves; each is responsible for her own table, gas-stove, dishes, and utensils; but to use the splendid equipment provided is not difficult, and cooking is a work to which every girl instinctively turns.

The first lesson was introductory, though a few were chosen to do practical work, and they were quite gratified with the general criticism of their efforts, after they had several delicious cups of coffee, tea, and cocoa.

There is a delightful informality about this class which makes it a relaxation from lectures and teaching; a girl comes to feel much more friendly with her neighbor while together they measure scientifically a quarter of a teaspoonful, than while taking notes beside her for many days in the lecture-room. These afternoons are, in fact, among the brightest which will often be recalled to memory, when our year's work is done and we are engaged in the work of the school-room.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE "HEROIC SERF." (*Revised*).

Only a few students were left in the Consulting library, the most had gone. Daylight had begun to wane. But the task must be finished, and the lights were turned on to aid the already wearied eyes. All were at work; the air was still.

Suddenly a young freshette said to her neighbor, "What is that strange, dull sound I heard just now?"

The other replied, "Nothing but the wind sighing through the hallway," and resumed her work.

The freshette shut her eyes and kept still for a while; but, in a few minutes, with a face pale with fear, she turned again to her neighbor, and said, "Surely that is not the wind; I hear it again; do you not hear it? Listen!" The other listened, and far, far away, as if in the other end of the building, but distinct enough in the clear, calm air, she heard a sound of which she knew the meaning, though those around her did not.

It was the Music Class in Education.

AN ACTUAL FACT.

One of the students, while teaching a Geography lesson in the Collegiate Institute, asked this question: "What makes the grass grow green in Texas?"

No answer from the class; a prolonged silence. Then the student-teacher answers: "Well, it is some peculiarity in the rain down there."

If attendance upon College functions is evidence of an interest in College life, (and surely it is), then the students in Education can hardly be said to lack, as a whole, in this respect. The faculty has been well represented as to numbers at most of the main concerts, debates, public lectures, athletic games, etc., of the season. This is especially commendable in the case of those whose first year it is in the University, and it is a matter of regret that there are even some students in the faculty who do not avail themselves of these exceptional opportunities.

Since a connection of the Faculty of Education with the University has been brought about, teachers in training are expected, because of this connection, to enter into the spirit of the whole University, to take as much as possible of what the University has to give, and to use this to advantage after leaving her halls. The University is an institution which aims certainly at giving an education along many lines of activity, but it aims, perhaps first of all, to develop well-balanced character, and to give her students the power of seeing life in its wholeness and the genius for attacking the problem of life from the right point of view. It would be unfair to an institution which devotes itself to such special work to say that life outside can have an equally broadening influence in so short a while. Hence, while the work of the Faculty of Education should receive our chief attention, it should at the same time be viewed as part of a greater whole. But to view it in this light, we must live to a certain extent in the greater whole.

Athletics.

QUEEN'S I. had a very easy time with Laval at the Victoria Rink, Montreal, on Friday, the 22nd. The ice was very soft and badly cut up, but there was not much water on it. Play was too one-sided and the ice too slow to develop first class hockey.

Crawford netted the first goal and George the second, Dostaler coming back for the third goal, Laval's only point, after which it was a procession for Queen's, Campbell securing two, Dobson one and George four. The prettiest play of the night was when Campbell in an end to end rush scored the first goal in the second half unaided. He is in much better shape than last year and stood the pace well. George was the champion goal-getter, being credited with five out of the nine scored. Crawford seems to have improved somewhat over last year's form and Dobson and Macdonnell did all that was expected of them, which is a

good deal. From present appearances the race for premier honors seems to be between Varsity and Queen's, with the odds in favor of the former. It's a little early though, to be awarding the championship.

The teams were: Queen's (9)—Daniels, goal; Macdonnell, point; Pennock, cover; George, rover; Crawford, centre; Dobson, right wing; Campbell, left wing.

Laval (1)—Lamotte, goal; Hebert, point; R. Joron, cover; Lajoie, rover; Dostaler, centre; L. Joron, right wing; Champagne, left wing.

Mr. Walter Smaill, of the Wanderers, made a very capable referee.

The first schedule game in the I.C.H.U. was a junior one between Queen's III. and R.M.C. II., played at the Covered Rink on Monday, Jan. 18th. While Queen's won out quite handily, nearly doubling the score on the men from Dead Man's Bay, they were superior in very few points and the Cadets might very easily prove the victors in the next round. The ice was in splendid condition and the game fast all through. Both sides were inclined to indulge too freely in trips and slashes, on which Referee Sutherland was very strict, penalizing on sixteen occasions, pretty evenly divided. Gravelle and Mills were the only innocent ones on Queen's side. Cadets were superior in cover and point, while Mills was much superior to Woodman. Forward lines were pretty evenly divided with the odds in shooting slightly in favor of the winners. Macdonnell was the pick of the bunch, but was clearly better accustomed to centre ice than the boards.

Devine tallied the first score in about three minutes after which play was ragged with frequent delays for offsides. Macdonnell secured the next one unaided, and Elliott followed his example. Mills was called on for some fancy stops but he couldn't see them all and Smith finally got there for the Cadets' first score. Queen's got the next two, Devine and Macdonnell being responsible and the half ended Queen's 5, R.M.C. 1.

Macdonnell opened the ball in the second half with a nice single rush making Queen's 6, but the Cadets came back with another. Gravelle and Forgie eluded the defence next and Forgie tallied. R.M.C. had by this time abandoned their plan of four man attack and adopted Queen's two man rush which enabled Goodeve to get past Mills for their third point. Macdonnell was jealous, so he took another, then Elliott took a hand and passed to Forgie who chalked up another. Cadets rallied somewhat and scored twice before time was called, Smith being responsible for one and Goodeve the other.

The teams were :—R. M. C.—Woodman, goal; Lewis, point; Green, cover; Smith, rover; Goodeve, centre; Wright, right wing; Archibald, left wing.

Queen's:—Mills, goal; Elliott, point; Calvin, cover; Forgie, rover; Devine, centre; Macdonnell, right wing; Gravelle, left wing.

Referee, Jas. Sutherland.

CURLING.

The student members of the Kingston Curling Club entered a rink in the Bonspiel held here on January 19, 20, 21.. The rink was made up of P. T. Pilkey, E. H. Brower, D. C. Ramsay, C. J. Burns, skip. In the All-comers, they

were defeated by Mr. Bailey's rink by 10-8. Later, in the Consolation matches, they defeated Mr. Fish's rink, Belleville by 14-2, but in turn went down to W. Clarke's rink from the same place by 12-10. Considering the short time Queen's students have shown any interest in the game, their showing is quite creditable.

HOCKEY—QUEEN'S II., R.M.C. I.

The first game in the Intermediate I.C.H.U. was played on Monday, Jan. 25th, before a rather small crowd. The ice was wet, and soft, making the going at the ends of the halves very slow. Queen's II. had the better of the argument most of the time and won by 8-5, but on hard ice should have an even greater margin.

The opening part of the game was pretty much all Queen's, but their poor shooting and Hanson's good work in goal prevented any scoring. Devine was hurt after about ten minutes play and Greene went off while "Andy" was getting patched up. This seemed to limber Basil George up and he tallied the first score. Lockett made a couple of good rushes and in the second on a pass to Trimble to George the latter found the nets for Queen's second score. Parr made a beautiful rush from end to end when Cadets were two men short and scored unaided, Cadets 1. Devine came on again somewhat refreshed and enabled Trimble to secure the third for Queen's. Both sides were plainly tired and glad when half-time was called with the score Queen's 3; R.M.C., 1.

The second half started out very fast and McKenzie netted two in quick succession making the score 5-1. Trimble scored one here, but the goal umpire claimed he did not see it and it was not allowed. The referee replaced him. McKenzie was forced to retire for repairs and Wright went off to even up. Green added another for R.M.C., but Devine promptly followed suit, leaving Queen's still four ahead. McKenzie returned, but the game swung in favor of R.M.C., Smith and Wright tallying in quick succession. McKenzie added one more to Queen's lead from a scramble in front of goal, but a minute later was laid out again. None of the players saw the accident and before the frantic crowd could attract the referee's attention Cadets had secured another, making the score 7-5. McKenzie was carried off, and play resumed, R.M.C. neglecting to drop a man to even up until the referee's attention was called. Cadets were having the better of the play, Queen's forwards being very tired, but they could not score. McKenzie returned once more but was all in. B. George secured the last score unaided. The teams were:

Queen's II. (8)—Donahue, goal; Hazlett, point; Lockett, cover; Devine, centre; Trimble, rover; B. George, left wing; McKenzie, right wing.

R.M.C. I., (5)—Hanson, goal; Holt, point; Parr, cover; McAvitty, centre; Smith, rover; M. K. Greene, left wing; Wright, right wing.

Referee, Mr. Noble Steacy.

Basil George was easily the most brilliant man on the ice, and Devine the hardest worker. With added weight and years Devine promises well. Trimble and McKenzie worked hard and well, though the latter is not in the best of con-

dition. Of the defence, Donahue was the pick, though Lockett and Hazlett did good work. For the R.M.C., Smith was the pick of the forward line and Parr and Hanson did excellent work on the defence. Both teams show lack of practice, more particularly in shooting. The centres also were frequently not in their places to receive the puck from the wings.

'10 defeated '12 in the Inter-year Basketball series on Saturday, January 16th, by 37-19. This is the first defeat '12 has suffered, and the Freshmen are still in the lead.

Practice matches have been arranged between Queen's and the local Y.M.C.A. during this week, in preparation for the games of the Intercollegiate Union.

The Editor will be pleased to receive notes or reports of any of the Boarding House hockey games, from any of those interested. Address Editor for Athletics, care Journal.

Music.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE MUSICAL CLUBS.

THE annual concert of the University musical clubs took place on Thursday, January 22nd, in Grant Hall. The event was looked forward to with great expectation as the number of members in the clubs this year was the greatest ever, there being over eighty taking part. The clubs spent much valuable time in practising through the fall term and more than usual have they entered into the life of the college, performing at different functions when called upon. The concert was brought on a month earlier this year in the hope that a larger number of students might turn out, and there were by far a greater number in the gallery than on former occasions. But the audience might well have been larger for nothing encourages those performing more than a well filled hall. Although we are aware that there are a great number of functions to be crowded in between Christmas and examinations, yet every student who can possibly find time should support this one, as it represents all that the students get in the way of musical training, while from a financial standpoint it is about the only source of revenue for the musical committee.

The opening number was the Canadian national anthem, which was sung by the combined Glee Clubs. The musical committee are to be congratulated on the good judgment in choosing Miss Enid Newcombe, A.R.C.M., 'Cellist, of Toronto, as the special artist of the evening. Miss Newcombe came with the highest recommendations of the leading musicians of Toronto and fully sustained her brilliant reputation by the pleasing and artistic manner in which she rendered her solos which were "Tarantelle," Popper; "Czardas," Fischer, and "Broken Melody" Van Biene. The two former were classical selections of the most difficult type and the technique and execution displayed in the rendering of these was little short

of marvellous. "The Broken Melody" is a composition full of expression and feeling to which Miss Newcombe rendered full justice. Miss Newcombe was enthusiastically encored each time and responded with "Intermezzo," from Cavel-liera Rusticana and "Auld Robin Gray" both numbers serving extremely well to bring out the tonal richness and scope of her instrument. It is hoped that it will not be long until Miss Newcombe is again heard by a Kingston audience.

The selections given by the Men's Glee Club are always enjoyed and judging by the applause they received, their performance was fully as good as on former occasions. This is somewhat surprising as there are so few members left from the club of three or four years ago, for in choral work as in anything else it takes long practice together to work up any great efficiency. The success of the club may be attributed to the painstaking efforts of Miss Singleton its conductress. Their numbers were, "The Sword of Ferrara," Ballard, and "Hark the Trumpet Call," Dudley Buck.

What has been said in the way of praise for the Men's Glee Club may well apply to the Ladies' Glee Club. This is the second year of the club since its organization and wherever it appears it is well received. Their first number was the well-known Serenade of Schubert which was especially well sung. Their second number "Stars in Heaven," was a pretty song but not requiring the same work as the first.

The Students' Orchestra was better than ever. Mr. W. H. Walker, the conductor, has spent a great deal of time to make the orchestra a success and considering the short time given to get an organization of this kind into good shape than on the night of the concert; their second number, "A Spanish Serenade," from Maritana," was well played, but has been performed in much better style than on the night of th concert; their second number, "A Spanish Serenade," La Paloma Yradier, was a decided success and it was the general opinion that the number was very tastefully performed. The brass and wood-wind sections of the club although considerably strengthened as compared to last year are yet rather weak, and it is hoped that the vacancies in this department will be filled.

The Mandolin and Guitar Club with its bright, catchy selections, "Prince Charming" and "Montclair Galop" was much appreciated and was called back in each case.

After the concert the members of the clubs spent a jolly half hour at the residence of Principal and Mrs. Gordon, who are deeply interested in the musical affairs of the University.

Alumni.

"T HE Brockville Board of Trade tendered a grand banquet to Rev. D. Strachan, of St. John's Presbyterian church, who is leaving shortly to enter upon the pastorate of Rosedale Presbyterian church, Toronto. Besides one hundred of Brockville's leading citizens there were present Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Senator Derbyshire and A. E. Donovan, M.P.P."

Rev. Mr. Strachan belonged to the Arts class of '89, and was a general favorite in his year. He was a member of the Glee Club, and also an active worker in the Y.M.C.A. Needless to say, his pastoral work in Brockville was a great success; and the foregoing article testifies to the general esteem in which he was held. The JOURNAL extends to him best wishes, as he enters on his new field of labour.

Percy M. Anderson, M.A., '03, is president of the Young Liberals' Club in Winnipeg, and is spoken of as one of the best platform speakers among the young men of the west. In his final year in Arts at Queen's, Mr. Anderson debated for his Alma Mater against Toronto, and then showed that he had no small ability in that direction. After completing his Arts course he took one year in Medicine at Queen's and one at Toronto, but finally decided to go into law. Mr. Anderson is practising law in Winnipeg.

C. J. Curtin, B.A., B.Sc., '07, surveyor for the Nicola Valley Coal Co., has been home on a visit and attended the bonspiel of the Kingston Curling Club.

Campbell Laidlaw, B.A., M.D., '07, has returned from London, England. Dr. Laidlaw went to London on the Science Research scholarship, and was assisting Sir. A. E. Wright, of St. Mary's Hospital, in work on opsonins, particularly in regard to the treatment of tuberculosis.

J. S. Huff, B.A., principal of the High School at North Battleford, Sask., was married during the Christmas vacation.

M. MacQueen, M.A., '03, is at present practising law in Winnipeg.

Mr. "Jack" Williams, '07, is playing hockey this season with the Ottawa Cliffside. For two years "Jack" did good work for Queen's rugby football and hockey clubs, and in Ottawa he is exerting a strong influence in the direction of clean, healthful amateur sport. Queen's men have a work to do along that line as well as along others. There is too much professionalism entering into all our Canadian sport.

J. M. Macdonnell, M.A., '05, is at present studying law at Osgoode Hall. "Jim" was known to all his class-mates as a good student, and a valuable man on the athletic field. This year he is wearing the colors of Osgoode Hall hockey club.

Dr. B. A. Smith, '05, now practising at Binabik, Minnesota, spent the past week at Queen's doing some advanced work with Dr. Gibson.

J. V. Dillabough, B.Sc., '05, has been in the city for the past week. "Jim" has charge of the laying out of the yards at Winnipeg for the G.T.P.

Rev. J. D. Byrnes, B.A., B.D., '01, who in days gone by was postmaster at Queen's, is in charge of the church at Cobalt. We are informed by those who have visited him that he is doing excellent work there, and has built up a good church.

"Andy" Fleming, and Alex. Fleming, graduates of the School of Mining, '07, have charge of the International Cement Works, at Hull, Que.

R. J. Laidlaw, B.A., '06, is attending Toronto University, taking the work of the Faculty of Education.

H. J. Coon, M.A., '06, medallist in mathematics, is employed by the Metropolitan Bank, at Toronto, as special accountant. Mr. Coon is one of Queen's brightest young graduates, and will no doubt make a name for himself in the financial world.

Exchanges.

WE are pleased to note that the Hya Yaka has given some space to the subject of a student parliament. The ultimate aim of this institution seems to be a self-governing-student-body-organization. There are many advantages offered to the students by such an organization, and not the least of these is the fostering of a democratic spirit. There may be some sceptics who have doubts of this. Let them come to Queen's to a meeting of our Alma Mater Society and they will be sceptics no longer

English Rugby has taken a strong hold in the Maritime Provinces. The credit for this, and we think it deserves credit,—must be given largely to Dalhousie University. Many discussions have taken place as to the relative merits of the English and Canadian games, but no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. It might be in the interests of "true sport" that a game be arranged between the champion teams of the two Intercollegiate leagues, which are at present, Dalhousie and the University of Toronto.

One of the brightest and liveliest exchanges on our table is the "Glasgow University Magazine." It says some rather pointed things on many subjects and does not spare even itself. Here is one thing it says in what might be termed the "Knocker's Column":—"Cheap and nasty, you observe? Go and read some of the others, and thank your lucky stars that you came to Glasgow University."

In this magazine there is at present running a series of "Confessions of a Sitter-out," which is particularly amusing and well-written. Its poetry is plentiful and catchy. Here is an example of it;

I would tell a simple story,
Were it not that it's too hoary,
Of a fellow and a maiden and a lane.
But I fear there's not much lost,
So I needn't count the cost,
Unless indeed my other theme's a gain.

There's a grave old German savant,
If you've heard his name, I haven't;
He's a fellow with a very thoughtful way,
Who expressed himself surprised
No one else had realized
That the sound of kissing took romance away.

Now a man, when he's in love,
And just kissed his little dove,
Doesn't stop to chew a mental cud;
Doesn't think the sound he made
Is most perfectly conveyed
By a cow that draws its hind foot out of mud.

But the grave professor, he
Said, and doubtless you'll agree—
If you don't, why then, you ought to, that's enough—
That the sound his kisses made
Was thus perfectly displayed,
Particularly if the mud was tough.

I can easily believe,
As you'll probably conceive,
That our ancient friend is said to typify,
What the Germans call 'scienz.'
But that is no recompense,
He will find, for lost romances by and by."

In the holiday number of "Vox Wesleyana" there is a short account of "What it means to be an athlete!" Perhaps conditions are different here but in the face of them, we cannot agree with the sentiment in the early part of the paragraph. No one, it seems to us, who is an athlete and plays the game for game's sake, cares a great deal whether he does miss an odd meal or not. As for a player being "turned-down" for having an "off day" we more often sympathize with him. On the other hand, we thoroughly agree with the latter half of the paragraph.

The St. Andrew's College Review only comes three times in a year but we are always glad to know what is being done in our preparatory schools. In this number, as in previous ones, a great deal of space is given to athletics. This is as it should be, for athletics is a very important part of a boy's life at a boarding school. It is a well known fact that these boarding schools turn out many first-class athletes. Yet we should also note their prowess in scholarship. U. C. C. has given us here at Queen's a Rhodes Scholar. This is the stamp of men we like to see coming from the boarding schools.

"We contend that college men should learn how to make mistakes. For this reason: a young fellow with glories behind him and ideals in front, comes out of college and tackles an undertaking of medium importance. He blunders signally and immediately frets and worries and broods over his lack of success. . . . We hear and read every day of young men who might achieve wealth and renown if they only had the courage to attempt certain undertakings. . . . These men are dwarfed simply because they don't know how to make mistakes.

—"The Collegian" of Oakland.

De Nobis.

W. S. McC-nn:—They say Jim Jeffries is *coming to the front* again.

H. G. Bert-am:—Yes, I hear he weighs two hundred and fifty pounds now.

H. Br-dly, ('II Science)—If I should reckon the time I spent drawing that emery-grinder, at \$3.00 per day, the picture would be worth more than the machine.

A. H. G——, after eating a piece of very tough beef at a boarding-house table, to G. L. F—r:—Do you think any of the real old inhabitants ever knew this animal as a calf?

G. L. F—r:—I don't know. They did say that she was no good for beef, but that she was a mighty good milker.

Prof. B-k-r, in discussing plutonic rocks, to "Ed." El-i-tt:—Do you know what 'Pluto' means?

"Ed." El-i-ott:—Yes, it means volcano.

Two kids were overheard having a conversation after this manner, in front of the Opera House:

First Kid:—Why do you want to go to the gods?

Second Kid:—Because all the sports go up there; I saw 'Stick' L-v-ng-t-n going up the other night.

Prof. D-pu-s:—Who sits in seat No. —?

Jack Br-wst-r:—I do, s.r.

— L. —gl—, at house-party:—Who is that stout man with the moustache?

Miss M. St—t:—That's Dr — from C—g.

— L. —gl—:—Is he a Curler?

Miss M. St—t:—Do you mean his moustache?

Lady on Princess St., accosting J. A. K-ls-:—"You are the Mysterious Mr. Raffles," etc.

J. A. K-l-o, taken by surprise:—"How would you like to be Mrs. Raffles?"
Exit lady immediately.

Bobby Stoddart went and left us,
For we worried him by turns;
But we thought of him no longer,
When we got dear Charlie Burns.

—From K. C. I. Poem.

Gymnasium Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged, \$536; \$10, J. M. Simpson; \$5, M. Matheson, J. W. Forrester, D. H. Marshall; \$3, John McAskile; total, \$564.



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OFFICIAL CALENDAR

OF THE
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FOR THE YEAR 1908

October:

1. Night Schools open (Session 1908-1909). Reg. 16.
Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks to hold Trustee elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 61 (1)]. (On or before 1st October).
31. Inspectors' application for Legislative aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (Not later than 1st November).

November:

9. KING'S BIRTHDAY (Monday).

December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 22 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 28 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).
Municipal Clerks to transmit to County Inspectors statement showing whether or not any county rate for Public School purposes has been placed upon Collector's roll against any Separate School supporter. [P. S. Act, sec. 72 (1); S. S. Act, sec. 52]. (Not later than 1st December).
8. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).
Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. [D. E. Act, sec. 23 (5)]. (On or before 1st December).
Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. [P. S. Act, sec. 60 (2); S. S. Act, sec. 31 (5)]. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December).
9. County Model Schools Examination begins. (During the last week of the Session).
14. Local Assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. [S. S. Act, sec. 58]. (Not later than 14th December).
15. County Model Schools close. Reg. 58. (Close on 15th day of December).
15. Municipal Councils to pay Secretary-Treasurers of Public School Boards all sums levied and collected in township. [P. S. Act, sec. 71 (1)]. (On or before 15th December).
County Councils to pay Treasurers of High Schools. [H. S. Act, sec. 33]. (On or before 15th December).
18. Provincial Normal Schools close (First term). (End 18th day of December).
22. High Schools, first term, and Public and Separate Schools close. [H. S. Act, sec. 45; P. S. Act, sec. 96; S. S. Act, sec. 81]. (End 22nd December).
24. Last day for notice of formation of new School sections to be posted by Township Clerks. [P. S. Act, sec. 12 (5)]. (Six days before last Wednesday in December).

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